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# Water Crisis in Pakistan: Causes and Consequences

## Outlines

1. Introduction
  - a. General Statements
  - b. Thesis statement
2. Main body
  - A. Causes of water crisis in Pakistan.
    - a. Rapid population growth
    - b. Climate change
      - i. Floods
      - ii. Droughts
    - c. Poor water management in the agricultural sector.
    - d. Poor infrastructure.
    - e. Water pollution caused by:
      - i. Industrial effluents
      - ii. Fertilizers
      - iii. Pesticides
      - iv. Insecticides
      - v. Domesticated wastes
      - vi. Hospital and municipal wastes.

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### B. Consequences of water crisis in Pakistan.

- a. Shrinkage of forest mass.
- b. Decline of the agricultural sector.
- c. Food and fresh water insecurity.
- d. Limited availability of hydroelectricity.
- e. Emergence of various diseases.
  - i. Diarrhoea
  - ii. Hepatitis
  - iii. Typhoid

### 3. Conclusion.

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## Essay

Water covers 70 percent of the earth. But fresh water constitutes only around 3 percent of the world's total water. Two-third of that fresh water is locked in glaciers and polar ice caps. Most of the remaining resides in the soil and underground aquifers. Thus, approximately 1 percent of all water is accessible to the human population. Water resources are shrinking due to swelling population, industrialization and urbanization. Between 1850 and 1990, the world population doubled while water use grew 300 percent. In the second half of the last century alone the world population grew by more than 3.5 billion people, from 2.6 billion in 1950 to over 6 billion in 1999, and by the end of 2019 it was 7.713 billion. It is being said that if this rate of increase persists, human will end up using 100 percent of the world's available water supply probably by the mid-21st century. The major causes of water crisis in Pakistan are rapid population growth, climate change, poor water management in the agricultural sector, poor infrastructure

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and water pollution; that will definitely result in dire consequences in the form of shrinkage of forests, decline of the agricultural sector, food and fresh water insecurity, limited availability of hydro-electricity and various infectious diseases. If not addressed in due course of time, Pakistan will have to suffer a lot in the near future.